



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—The advent of the Knights Templars of the Commonwealth, and their hospitable reception here by their Alexandria brethren, has given the town a pleasant aspect of activity. Such demonstrations, agreeable as they are, in an especial degree, to the participants, are pleasant to the community, and excellent in their influence on the town. They stimulate public spirit, and keep alive interest which the entire community holds in common. We abstract from a popular work of reference, an account of the ancient order, upon the basis of which is founded the organization now holding its sessions here.

The origin of the Knights Templars is ascribed to nine French knights, who in 1118 in addition to the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, took a fourth by which they bound themselves to defend the Holy Sepulchre and afford protection to the pilgrims then flocking to the Holy Land. In 1128 the Templars received a peculiar dress consisting of a white mantle, to distinguish them from the Hospitallers who were habited in black, and in 1146 they added a red cross on the left breast. This emblem was also borne on their banner, formed of striped black and white cloth, and called *bannocent*, a word rendered famous through Christendom as the battle cry of the order. Soon after their establishment, Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, gave them part of his palace as a residence to which the cautions of the adjoining convent of the temple added another building for keeping their arms, whence they were called "Knights of the Temple."

J. B. Syphax, the negro ex-member of the Legislature from this county, it now appears, was not so far wrong as some people thought, that "there was enough between the lids of the Constitution to prevent the inauguration of Tilden, even if he were elected," for though the Constitution does not recognize the legality of fraud, it imposes obedience to laws, though it is positively certain that its framers never contemplated the enactment of such absurd laws as those creating the returning boards of Louisiana and South Carolina, which counter upon the five ignorant negroes and notorious white scoundrels composing each of those boards the absolute authority to appoint the ruler of the country and secure themselves office by rejecting as many votes as they may deem necessary to effect those purposes. There is a homely adage about chickens coming home to roost, which is now peculiarly applicable to Northern Democrats. The urgent appeals of the people of Louisiana, in 1872 and 1874, to assist them in removing from their necks the scandalous and outrageous yoke of the same returning board that now assails them, were unheeded by the Northern democrats because the evils complained of did not personally affect them. Now, however, they can realize, though but partially, the feelings of those they have for so long a time quietly allowed to be so grossly outraged.

That the attempt now being made by the radicals to set aside the fairly expressed will of the people and retain possession of the government is a cunningly devised scheme is becoming more and more apparent. The selection of the three States having returning boards composed of their own corrupt partisans upon which to concentrate their efforts, the sending of troops to those States to give color to the cry of rebel intimidation, the delay in the action of those returning boards for the purpose of affording time to prepare affidavits of intimidation and violence which they are buying from the negroes for a dollar and a half apiece, and the invitation of President Grant to prominent Northern radicals to visit the South and give countenance to the action of the returning boards, which action has already been arranged, all prove this, and prove in addition, that having determined upon cheating Mr. Tilden out of his election, they will leave no available means unemployed that will tend to secure that end.

Many things happen in New York that are kept out of the papers of that city, and off the telegraph wires. A letter received here, from a gentleman who was engaged in the canvass there, says that on the 11th instant an immense crowd of excited people surrounded the office of the New York Times and demanded the proprietors of that paper to remove from their bulletin board a dispatch, the partisan falsity of which was apparent, and that had the demand been refused serious trouble would have commenced, and perhaps been unsettled yet; and also that financial operations in that city are almost at a standstill.

General Butler, who so loved the South, a few years ago, that no one in the whole country suited him so well for President as Mr. Jefferson Davis, now says that he "don't believe Northern men ought to go down and interfere in the affairs of Louisiana, except with arms in their hands." This being the distinguished military hero's conviction, the citizens of the Crescent city can felicitate themselves upon the assurance that he will be the last man in the North to pay them a visit.

Notwithstanding the New York Herald publishes the most circumstantial accounts of the frauds, impositions and perfections of the radicals in the States of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, it devotes its leading editorials to the work of advising the people of the country to quietly submit to them, and to wait for the next presidential election to correct the evil.

NON NOBIS DOMINE, NON NOBIS.

SED NOMINE TUO DA GLORIAM.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Meeting of the Grand Commd'y.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

GRAND PARADE, INSPECTION AND REVIEW.

The Grand Commandery met at the asylum of Old Dominion Commandery at six o'clock last evening, but transacted mainly routine business, which was not made public. The only thing of public interest promulgated was the change of the name of A. P. Abell Commandery to Charlottesville Commandery. After the adjournment of the Grand Commandery, Old Dominion Commandery assembled in full dress uniform and exemplified the work of the order by conferring the Templar's degree. Later in the night the bands attached to the different commanderies serenaded the R. E. Grand Commander and other prominent Templars, by all of whom the compliment was appropriately acknowledged. The Grand Commandery assembled at ten o'clock this morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF GRAND COMMANDERY.
The death of Eminent Sir John Dove, Grand Recorder, which occurred in Richmond at three o'clock this morning, was announced, and resolutions in regard thereto ordered to be prepared and submitted at the next meeting of the Grand Commandery.

The following Grand Officers for the ensuing year were then elected:

R. E. Grand Commander, R. E. Withers, of Lynchburg.

V. E., L. E. Johnson, of Goulson, Deputy Grand Commander.

V. E., James G. Bain, of Portsmouth, Grand Generalissimo.

V. E., John F. Regault, of Richmond, Grand Captain General.

E. James Evans, of Richmond, Grand Treasurer.

E. Wm. B. Isaacs, of Richmond, Grand Recorder.

E. Geo. W. Dams, of Danville, Grand Prelate.

E. Peyton S. Coles, of Charlottesville, Grand Senior Warden.

E. J. L. Roper, of Norfolk, Grand Junior Warden.

The Right Eminent Grand Commander then made the following appointments:

E. James S. Moss, of Lynchburg, Grand Standard Bearer.

E. Wm. H. H. Lynn, of Staunton, Grand Sword Bearer.

E. F. A. Reed, of Alexandria, Grand Warden.

John Mitcham, of Lynchburg, Grand Captain of the Guard.

Lynchburg was selected as the place, and the second Tuesday of October next as the time, for holding the next meeting of the Grand Commandery.

At one o'clock Old Dominion Commandery marched to the Washington ferry wharf, where they received delegations from Columbia and DeMolay Commanderies, of Washington, and escorted them to the asylum in Masonic Temple. Numbers of other Washington Templars also came down on the one o'clock train from Washington.

At two o'clock this afternoon the Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, all in full dress uniform, assembled on Washington street, with the right resting on Cameron street, where the line of procession was formed in the following order:

Squad of Policemen, under command of Capt. Jas. F. Webster and Lieut. John L. Smith.

Donch's Band.

Old Dominion Commandery, Alexandria, Va.

Sir F. A. Reed, Eminent Commander.

Officers of the Grand Commandery.

Washington Commandery, Washington, D. C.

Sir R. G. Davis, Eminent Commander.

Columbia Commandery, Washington, D. C.

Sir J. H. Waugh, Eminent Commander.

DeMolay Commandery, Washington, D. C.

Sir George B. Clark, Eminent Commander.

Petersburg Artillery Band.

Appomattox Commandery, Petersburg, Va.

Sir J. B. Blanks, Eminent Commander.

Charlottesville Commandery, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Sir Peyton S. Coles, Eminent Commander.

Stevenson Commandery, Staunton, Va.

Sir W. H. H. Lynn, Eminent Commander.

Winchester Commandery, Winchester, Va.

Sir J. J. Jordan, Eminent Commander.

DeMolay Commandery, Lynchburg, Va.

Sir James Boyd, Eminent Commander.

Alexandria Band.

Fredericksburg Commandery, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Sir R. S. Chew, Eminent Commander.

Grace Commandery, Norfolk, Va.

Sir H. C. Whitehead, Generalissimo.

Portsmouth Commandery, Portsmouth, Va.

Sir C. W. Mordaugh, Eminent Commander.

Kessiah's Band.

Richmond Commandery, Richmond, Va.

Sir L. L. Bass, Eminent Commander.

The whole line was under the command of Eminent Sir John F. Regault, Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

The procession moved through the route, heretofore published in the Gazette, to the Whitestone Club lot on north Washington street, where it was inspected and reviewed by Senator Robert E. Withers, R. E. Grand Commander of Knights Templars in Virginia. The Templars were then marched to the Mansion House, where they were dismissed.

The citizens generally responded handsomely to the request of Old Dominion Commandery, that they would decorate their houses, and never has there been presented to the eye in Alexandria a greater quantity of bunting than there was to-day. King street in particular was a perfect maze of flags, banners, and pennants, and the variety of colors and shapes lent beauty to the scene. Banners and flags bearing the devices and mottoes of the order of the Temple were conspicuously displayed in many places. All of the engine houses and other public buildings were profusely decorated, and stretched across the streets in front of them. The streets, doors and windows were crowded with people, and as the Sir Knights moved along with martial tread, they were the recipients of many demonstrations of applause from the sterner sex, while the beautiful ladies in the balconies and windows waved their approval with fair hands and delicate kerchiefs. The threatening and disagreeable weather of the past two days, together with the unsettled state of the country, consequent upon the Presidential election, has had the effect of keeping many Sir Knights at home, who would otherwise have been here and participated in the procession. The same causes also kept at home many of the people of the surrounding country, who would otherwise have witnessed the pageant; but of the latter class there were a great many present, despite all obstacles.

To-night the Grand Commandery, visiting Sir Knights and invited guests will be entertained with a grand banquet by Old Dominion Commandery. The banqueting hall, on Lee street, has been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and every arrangement made to give the visitors a splendid entertainment.

The Pilgrims at Mount Vernon.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

The Knights Templar, or Knight Templars (which is it?), passed a very enjoyable day at Mount Vernon yesterday, and their invited guests will remember the occasion with very pleasurable emotions. Capt. Hollingsworth, who is in charge of the grounds, keeps them in perfect order, and by strenuous and determined purpose has succeeded in saving the place from being ruined by the land pirates who, by courtesy, are called visitors.

Speaking on this subject reminds me to say that the next Centennial will finish it, that is, if it survives; for another such irruption of Centennial pilgrims will utterly demolish the old mansion house. Their acts are simply desecrations—the walls are scribbled all over with the names of all the Tom Jones and John Smith's from Oregon to Maine. Every fool who had a pencil used it on the walls, and even they are dismounted by the relic hunters, who steal everything they can lay their hands on. They chip splinters off the mantle, cut pieces from the carpet, and actually have surreptitiously made off with a bed slat, bureau knobs, and a stair rod.

There is one fact of history I very much doubt, and that is the tale of Mrs. Gen. Washington occupying the garret room, for eighteen months subsequent to the General's death. It is a little room with a sloping ceiling, that you bump your head against every time you move, and is lighted by one small peaked window. The apartment is very small. There is not enough room to swing a cat, that is, without hurting the cat, and it is so badly lighted that you cannot see across it. Now it is very poetical to think of the old lady immuring herself in this poor-relation chamber and gazing always upon her husband's tomb, alone with her grief and sorrow—

"Peering forth in sombre night,
Or when the loves are grown or browned,
Or when the soft snow shows the mound
Where lie the slumberers under ground."

It is a very poetical picture, and the guides tell it, parrot-like, to every visitor, and run through the story like a charity boy who has crammed the alphabet; and every man, woman or child that has a note book writes it down. Mrs. Washington was too sensible a Virginia matron to let the servants, the house, and the estate go to the dogs, while she shut herself up in a garret without any fire, and in company with an old cat, and, forgetting her duty, gave way to a useless grief. It is pure fiction, but is still a very pretty one.

Everybody, of course, rushes to see the room where the immortal George expired. It is a big bed he died on—larger than a billiard table—one of those family affairs that I thought together on a cold winter night. It was guarded by a bed covered with red-haired young men, who seemed to be about to burst into tears every moment, and looked as woe-begone and grief-stricken as Mark Twain at the tomb of Adam.

The Templars were most hospitably entertained by Captain Frank Hollingshead, of the steamer Arrow, and if he lives as long as his friends wish him, he will die a very old man indeed.

Washington must have been a very happy man in the last years of his life. He had all that should accompany old age—honor, love, obedience and troops of friends—all that one could have. Of the two greatest men in the world, one sank peacefully to rest, successful, and famous; the other died of a broken heart at Lexington, unsuccessful, but greater in adversity than anyone else could be, whose brow was bound by laurels and twined with myrtle.

While the band was playing, and the visitors walking, sauntering and strolling over the beautiful grounds, I went to a quiet spot, not far off, where there was a rustic circular bench built around the trunk of a massive tree. Seating myself, I was soon lost in one of those luxurious reveries which the bursts of sweetly soft music and beautiful scenery are sure to produce. Off to the right the river bent in a bold curve like a bow, and one could trace the windings in and out for miles and miles away. I suddenly became conscious that others had also occupied seats near me, for though they were on the opposite side of the tree, yet I could hear them plainly, and their clear voices were distinctly audible above the music. Their conversation puzzled and bewildered me, and having a note book and pencil, I took a copy, and like Captain Cuttle, made several notes of it, and this is what occurred. So he said something real nice about me, did he? Sit down on this bench and tell me. Oh, never mind about old George's tomb; was anything about a good? Yes, said the other.—Oh, my! Oh my! Oh my! Good gracious almighty!—I thought I had fixed it. Oh! I turned to offer my assistance on hearing her cries, for all the natural chirping of my nature was aroused, and I would have dashed death, or like Romeo, have fought a Hyrcan tiger or rugged Russian bear, for fair women in menace or in peril. My ink-bottles were nipped in the bud, and I sank breathless in my seat, for I heard her companion say, Have you broken a wire? Broken a wire? the other retorted in a withering tone, why every bone and wire in the plague take it, this is broken, though I mended it before I came, and it set beautifully, and didn't wobble a bit. "Come around the tree," the other replied and I will fix it up! As they came to where I was seated I edged around the tree, and all unconscious they kept up their dialogue. It was all right rejoined the other, sadly, but for those horrid creatures who jammed it up. I hate a crowd. Got a pin, a piece of string? a hairpin will do! and the other voice rejoined, Wonder it didn't kill you. I am sorry long ones have come into fashion. Yes, said the other, so am I, but I used Ma's shawl. Her companion remarked viciously I always use newspapers, but since Pa's commenced to file the Gazette, I don't know what to do, for I think it a sin to use the Southern Churchman. As they sauntered off the last words that entered my ears were, Does it set well! The music died away and its tones echoed over the far lawns, and left me studying what those girls were talking about. I asked a Templar who was busy scribbling on a note book, what he thought of the whole thing, and he only said damn it, and so I was adding my brain over the strange ways of girls any longer.

Captain Blake, in charge of the Mary Washington, exerted himself to make the passengers have an agreeable time, and his kindness was thoroughly appreciated by all on board. CHASSEUR.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—Florida F. Smith, by her next friend, Wm. J. Cowing, and through Samuel C. Mills, counsel, has instituted suit for divorce from Charles C. Smith. She avers that both have been residents of the District of Columbia for more than ten years; that her maiden name was Florida F. Crupper, and they were married in Washington September 10, 1874, by Rev. O. H. Tiffany; that after the marriage defendant manifested a repugnance to the plaintiff, treating her with coldness and disdain, though she desired and endeavored to do her duty to the defendant as a true and loving wife; but so it was that notwithstanding her efforts to retain the respect, love and affection of the defendant he, within a month after the marriage, first ceased to contribute to the plaintiff's support, and then absolutely abandoned her, and since then, and for more than two years past, the defendant has willfully deserted and abandoned her, and she has been compelled to rely upon her own exertions and the kindness of her friends for a home and livelihood. Hence she prays a divorce a vinculo matrimonii and permission to resume her maiden name. —*Washington Republican.*

THE ELECTION.

The plot to cheat the democrats out of their fairly won election, and to declare Hayes the President, or retain Grant in office, is gradually approaching, what is feared, by treaty, a successful issue, the end being delayed in order that the outraged feelings of the country may be so mollified by time that the fraud will be submitted to in preference to public disturbance.

At New Orleans the radical delegation from the North yesterday held a meeting, and concluded not to accept the proposition of the democratic delegation to count the vote of Louisiana as cast, as they held that under the law of Louisiana the returning board is vested with judicial functions and has the power claimed by it to exclude all votes which it assumes to be fraudulent. The democrats are determined to explore the whole facts and are satisfied that if fraud achieve another triumph in Louisiana it will not prove substantial. The returning boards in New Orleans and Columbia meet to-day, but as considerable time will doubtless be taken in the settlement of pending questions no definite results can be immediately looked for.

As there is, at least, one honest man on the Florida returning board, a protest to a fraudulent return by that board may be expected provided the ballot boxes have not already been tampered with.

The arrival of Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans complicates the trouble, and it is already reported that with Kellogg and Packard, the only persons, except the military, who are admitted to his presence, he is making arrangements for aiding the success of the radical scheme. The radicals acknowledge that more votes were cast for Tilden than for Hayes, in Louisiana, but rely on the intimidation force to exclude enough to declare the State for Hayes.

The democrats will secure several thousand affidavits of colored persons, who voted voluntarily for Tilden and Nichols. Several letters are published from colored men in St. Mary's parish denying Governor Kellogg's statement that in every parish, except Ouachita, East and West Feliciana, the colored vote has been cast solidly for the republican party.

Gen. Anderson and ex-Gov. Wells, who, it has been determined, are still members of the returning board, have arrived in New Orleans, and with the two negroes, will meet to-day.

At one of the New Orleans theatres last night a negro in the peanut gallery accidentally dropped his pistol, which was discharged with a loud report. The audience, among whom were a number of army officers, sat quite unmoved, continuing to gaze upon the stage, but the players were thrown into a complete panic, and it was a couple of minutes before they recovered sufficiently to proceed with their parts. Wildcat houses there report business at a standstill.

Mr. Oswald Osterborger, of New York, telegraphing from New Orleans under date of the 14th, says: The majority of the election returns of the parish commissioners have arrived in this city; the rest are on their way, but their contents are known by telegraph. From these returns it appears that the democratic majority in Louisiana is 8,000; nevertheless the Returning Board will declare the republican electors as elected after throwing out the entire vote of several parishes, and part of the votes of others, and all this under a pretence, the absurdity of which would be proven if an investigation were to be had. It looks as if there were no possibility of preventing the Returning Board from doing this. Not approachable by reason or moral pressure, the members of the Returning Board treat public opinion with contempt, and point at the result of the elections of the majority of the Northern States as proof of the willingness of the majority of the people to sanction fraud and usurpation of the worst type. Under such circumstances the Northern gentlemen at present in this city will accomplish but little; all they can do is to collect material for an impartial report to the people. But considering how little the American people care for fairness and justice, even such a result would be nothing but an obituary to the republic.

Montgomery Blair, who is in Columbia, yesterday telegraphed his son in Washington city "Hampton is certainly elected and Tilden has the State probably." The news from Florida is indefinite, and no estimate can be made of the probabilities in that State.

A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says: It is announced by the democrats here to-day that the following programme will be carried out in reference to the case of J. W. Watts, Presidential elector on the republican ticket, who was postmaster of Lafayette. The law of Oregon provides that the Secretary of State, in presence of the Governor, shall count the votes and give to persons having the highest number of votes a certificate of election. This gives the Secretary no power except to count votes and issue certificates, but it is asserted that a writ will be served on the Secretary, to be issued out of the Supreme Court, enjoining the issuance of a certificate to Watts, and giving it to the highest elector on the democratic ticket.

The following dispatch was sent from Jackson, Mississippi, to General Garfield at New Orleans: The republicans of Mississippi earnestly invite you and your associates of both parties when you have completed your investigations in Louisiana to visit this State make like investigation into frauds and violence with which the State has been carried.

(Signed) H. R. WARE.

Ch'n Rep. State Executive Committee.
The New York News of yesterday afternoon says: The people, of course, would, above all things, desire that the frauds shall be eliminated, whether that process result in the election of Hayes and Chamberlain, or of Tilden and Hampton. Eliminating the frauds, however, in South Carolina or Louisiana, or even Florida, where the ballot boxes are now actually in the military possession of a Federal Administration intent on carrying each of those States for its own party candidates, means just what it meant when frauds underwent intimidation by Kellogg's Returning Board in Louisiana, while Sheridan and his bayonets kept guard at the State Capitol, and all the democratic votes were discarded by republican canvassers. One-half of whom were American citizens of African descent, who had been born and brought up in slavery, and had not after emancipation in every instance acquired the accomplishments of reading and writing. Eliminating fraud in South Carolina will have very much the same significance and will literally consist in counting all the republican and erasing all the democratic ballots found in the boxes. This is the mode of eliminating by which it is proposed to purify the elective franchise, and place Hayes in the Presidency, if the people consent to it.

A TELEGRAM from Virginia City, Nevada, says that great excitement was caused on C street in that city, a few nights ago, by a man who gathered a large crowd under the pretext of liberating some rats from a box for a dog to kill. About three hundred men gathered round the spot, when a pole cut sprang from the box and began to disperse the crowd. The man made his escape, but was hunted all night by a gang with six shooters. So great was the indignation that he was compelled to flee the city. About a hundred persons had their clothes ruined.

The radicals, feeling that the majorities against them are too large and too fair in the States of Florida and South Carolina for their attempted frauds to succeed, have almost agreed, in order to give a color of justice to their proposed iniquitous counting in of Hayes, to concede the election of the democratic Governors of those States.

News of the Day.

On Tuesday night, while Mrs. Crusey, the wife of the keeper of the old toll gate on the Reisterstown road, near Baltimore, was lying on a lounge in her front room, her husband having retired, she was awakened by the sound of a tap upon the window, and a request that the gate be opened. Upon opening the door she was seized by the throat by a man whose face was concealed by a black cloth mask. Her screams aroused her husband, who, hastening to her assistance, was also seized by a half dozen other men similarly disguised. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crusey were secured, after which the burglars ransacked the house from top to bottom, and then compelled Mrs. Crusey to surrender the safe key, which they rifled of all the money it contained, upward of \$400 in small notes and silver.

At a meeting of ladies held at the Centennial grounds, in Philadelphia, yesterday, to form a Woman's National Centennial League, Miss Mary Nolan, of St. Louis, Mo., delivered an address, many of her remarks being construed as having a personal application. Upon the conclusion of her speech the greater part of the audience retired. The exhibition grounds yesterday presented a more lonesome and dreary appearance than at any previous time in their history. The cash admissions numbered only 1,305.

A meeting of Alex. R. Shepherd's creditors was held last night in Washington, at which they agreed to give him an extension of five years. He turned over his whole property to trustees for their benefit, but with the promise that he is to have the management of the assets. He claims to have an excess of half a million dollars over his liabilities.

In the Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church South, in Richmond, yesterday, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of formal relations between the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Church South, and to recommend such action as they deem proper.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Valley railroad, held in Baltimore yesterday, two propositions to lease the finished portion and complete the road to Salem—one from the National Security Iron and Coal Improvement, and the other from the Shenandoah Valley road—were submitted and referred to a committee for consideration.

The Circuit Court of Richmond has received and filed a petition asking that a receiver be appointed for the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. The petitioners charge the management with having brought the company to insolvency by large and reckless expenditures, and with committing other serious breaches of trust.

Miss Lilla Arnold, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Arnold, was accidentally shot and mortally wounded at Statesville, N. C., on Friday evening, by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of her brother, aged about 19 years. The ball entered the forehead above the left eye and penetrated the brain.

The total interments at Savannah yesterday were four, of which two were of yellow fever. The Council of the city last night approved the action of the Georgia Medical Society and Health Officer in declaring the epidemic at an end and advising refugees to return.

At the session of the Episcopal Congress, in Boston, yesterday, a paper read by Dr. Do Koven on the relation of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the freedom of religious thought, elicited considerable discussion by several prominent members of the Congress.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Commission, in session in New York, yesterday decided that \$500,000 must be the limit of the expense for missionary work the coming year.

The real Arthur Orton is reported to have been discovered at last under the alias of Alfred Smith, an inmate of the lunatic asylum on the banks of the Paramatta river, within fifteen miles of Sydney.

A Mason, Miss, hunter recently found forty dead deer together. The "black tongue" is making great destruction among these animals.

At one o'clock yesterday morning thirteen freight and two passenger trains were left out on the Georgia railroad, the engineers having struck at that hour for an increase of pay.

Dr. R. F. Baldwin has been re-elected Superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia.

The New York hotels have lowered their rates. The charge at the St. Nicholas is now \$2.50 per day.

Foreign News.

While the steamer Montezuma belonging to the line of steamers running between Havana and Porto Rico, and touching at various ports of that island and also at Puerto Plata, was at the latter port about eleven passengers embarked, who, when the steamer was on the high seas, killed the captain, first engineer, and the supercargo, and took possession of the steamer. They then landed the rest of the passengers on Romero Key, Cuba, and put out to sea again. It is supposed these so-called passengers were Cubans, the whereabouts of the Montezuma being unknown, and Puerto Plata being full of refugees from Havana.

The reforms which Russia intends to demand are, among others the disarmament of the population of the Turkish provinces, without distinction of creed, the language of the country to be used in public business; native Christians to be appointed governors by the Porte, and a permanent commission of supervisors by the Great Powers. A telegram from Constantinople gives the statement that all the Powers are in accord in regard to the conference, and that its session is expected to begin towards the end of the present month.

A report has reached Havana that some of the Spanish troops recently arrived have been disastrously defeated near Puerto Principe. It is also reported that correspondence has been captured between refugees in New York and insurgents on the island stating that an expedition, with arms, ammunition and money, was en route, under command of Quesada. A court martial at Holguin sentenced one woman to be shot and another banished, it is supposed for being concerned in the Las Tunas matter.

The London Standard has a report from Berlin of intelligence coming from Warsaw that an insurrection was pending in Poland, and placards had been posted in that city by the authorities prohibiting any gathering in the streets.

That all the radicals are not perfectly assured that their fraudulent schemes to count Mr. Hayes into the Presidency will succeed, may be seen by the following extract from the Philadelphia North American, one of the most rabid of the class:—

"The election has not been what we had hoped that it would be and what it should have been. There is at least a strong probability that the peculiar cunning of the New York democracy, working with fraud, violence and disaffection at the South, and aided by the strange Corporation in republican ranks which pushed its trait in its own bid by handing all power to those proved guilty of supreme political crimes—there is a probability that these agents have given Mr. Buchanan a worthy successor in Governor Tilden."

TROOPS RETURNED.—Company B, of the Second U. S. Artillery, under command of Major Joseph C. Breckenridge, which was ordered to Petersburg just prior to the recent election, returned to their former quarters at Fort Foote, on the steamer Keyport, Tuesday night. They speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they were treated by the citizens of Petersburg, and say that they passed the most enjoyable time of their lives while there, having been fed and feasted on all sides. The Petersburg Post, speaking of the departure of the company from that city, says: "To-day the United States troops quartered in our city leave for previous quarters at Fort Foote. It is with a degree of regret that is certainly unfeigned that we see these gentlemen leave; they say having been characterized here by the formation of ties of friendship that will live long in the hearts of both parties. Their entire deportment has been strictly conformable to the rules of law and good behavior, and our people do not fail in appreciation of the fact and will send after the boys their best wishes for their future well being and prosperity."

Company B, Second United States Artillery, Major Breckenridge commanding, left Petersburg on the noon train to-day for their quarters in Fort Foote. The same courtesy and attention were shown the officers and men as their departure as on the day of their arrival. Many of our citizens went to the depot to see them off, and there was a general and hearty hand-shaking, a frequent exchange of cheers, and good feeling all around. During their presence here the troops all conducted themselves as gentlemen, and did nothing whatever to begrudge the will of any one. A number of the men, indeed, were old acquaintances, having been stationed here under Gen. Stoneman years ago.

Last night a number of the soldiers collected together and showed their good will by serenading Captain William E. Hinton, Jr., (now late candidate for Congress), General William Mahone, and Mayor Cameron.

This morning just before the departure of the troops a man giving his name as Henry Hope, of Company K, Eleventh United States Infantry, voluntarily surrendered himself to them as a deserter from his command. According to his statement, he deserted from the company about eighteen months ago, while stationed in Nebraska, and has since been travelling about through the country. He was placed under guard and taken on to Fort Foote, where he will be duly court-martialed and tried. —*Petersburg Cor. of Rich. Dis.*

CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, counsel for Madison Dumas, now in jail in Augusta, Ga., under a sentence of the District Court of the United States, for a violation of the civil rights act of March, 18